Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of one thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is three times as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—who want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

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Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 40-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(late of Wilmington, North Carolina.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received,

AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

DRY GOODS,

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:

Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

IRISH—10 quintals Cod Fish,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackarel,
20 boxes Herring,
12 kits No. 1 Mackarel,
100 bags Salina Salt,
100 boxes do. do. For sale low at
[March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Office Wil. & Ral. Rail Road Co,
Wilmington, March 2d, 1847,

"*Resolved*, That in all contracts, and appointments to office, either in the present Road, or in that about to be connected with it, the preference be given to original stockholders, provided other things are equal."

Copy from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Co.
JAMES . GREEN, Sec'y.
March 5th, 1847 25-4t

NAILS—50 kegs best quality. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.
March 5, 1847.

DR. JOHN SWANN, presents his services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. He has associated himself with Dr. A. O. Bradley, at whose office he may always be found, except when professionally engaged.

Dr. S. is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and has practised successfully for five years upon diseases peculiar to this climate, and particularly the diseases of Women and Children.
March 5, 1847.—[2t

BALTIMORE PACKED BEEF.—10 bbls. and 10 ½ do. No. 1 Mess Beef, 300 smoked Tongues. For sale very low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CANDLES.—20 boxes Sperm, 20 do. star Adamantine 20 do. Mould Candles. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

SPEECH OF

HON. J. C. DOBBIN, OF N. CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 11, 1847, on the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting Slavery in any Territories whatever that may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

The bill to appropriate Three Millions of Dollars, to enable the President to enter upon negotiations for the restoration of peace with Mexico, being under consideration, Mr. Wilmot offered the following proviso:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to, the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the Unitad States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

Mr. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, addressed the Committee as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I do not rise upon this occasion for the purpose of republishing another edition of the history of the Mexican war. Its origin, its rise, and its progress, are familiar to the humblest cottager of the country as well as the most active politician in the capital. The fame of those gallant soldiers who fought and achieved the brilliant victories of Monterey and Resaca de la Palma has crossed the confines of our own republic, and has elicited the applause and admiration of the mightiest Powers on earth.

But, Mr. Chairman, there *is* a war of recent origin; upon the origin, the rise, and the progress of which, I do propose to make some remarks this morning. I mean the war recently waged upon the reputation, the constitutional rights, and domestic institutions of the southern States. An honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. Strong] the other day, who had the manly independence and the patriotism to oppose that war, concerning which I now propose to speak, announced to this House, that if the *manner* in which this belligerant proposition originated, and the circumstances under which it was brought to light, could be made a matter of public history, it would at once be curious, entertaining, and amusing; for, according to the insinutions, or, perhaps, the positive affirmations, that have been made, gentlemen were so solemnly impressed with the magnitude of this movement, that, although many of the forces of our northern friends were *secretly* combined in the alliance; yet, that it soon became apparent it was a matter of too momentous importance for the public to suppose for a day that *one* man alone was its projector. It is said, therefore, that while one distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Grover] advised this proposition, another gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brinkerhoff] wrote, and another distinguished gentleman, from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Wilmot,] introduced it.

Before I reply, Mr. Chairman, to the untenable pretexts promulged on this floor, in justification of this unnecessary and inexcusable assault; before I say anything in regard to my defensive operations; before I begin to vindicate the reputation and the constitutional rights of the South, which I think have been unjustly and cruelly assailed, I propose to make a few remarks upon the peculiar and curious *manner*—the *very* peculiar and curious *manner*, in which this war has thus far been conducted.

At the last session of Congress, this warlike manifesto *first* made its appearance; an adjournment took place, and the achievements were thus far "bloodless;" we indulged the hope that the war was over; but it seems that this was only the ending of the first campaign. On a memorable occasion, a few weeks since, when all was calm and quiet; when no cloud of domestic discord obscured the horizon; when no man dreamed of the renewal of these hostilities, an honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. King] appeared upon the stage, clad in the habiliment, the amiable and inoffensive habiliment, of a "personal explanation," and with a countenance that always seems as if "his thoughts were turned on peace," he proclaimed to us that his "voice" was "still for war;" and that the armistice which we thought was in existence, was to end, and the war to be prosecuted with vigor.

But, Mr. Chairman, without intending anything unkind to the honorable and distinguished gentlemen who seem to have acted thus far as the generals in this warlike campaign, I cannot refrain from alluding to the manner in which they have made the distribution of the various duties among the generals who have commanded their forces. The honorable gentleman from New York, [Mr. Rathbun,] who advocated this proposition, announced to us, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, that slavery was an evil; that it was a blighting curse, and a great calamity; and, in an eloquent burst of indignation, proclaimed that any northern man who dared here to countenance the extension of slave territory, would be swept away by a tornado from the north. Yes, sir; his eloquence mounted still higher: he said that such a one would be destroyed "by thunder manufactured at the North, second only to the thunder of the Creator himself!" Well, Mr. Chairman, after proceeding thus far, it was very surprising to some—but not to all—that that *same* honorable gentleman, who denounced slavery as this blighting curse, mildew, calamity, & misfortune, wound up his speech by telling us, *that if we would agree that our slaves should not be included in the apportionment of representatives, we might go, and welcome, into any territory with them!* Ah, Mr. Chairman! did not that experienced and dexterous debater for amoment *forget that thunder* which he previously declared would destroy any man who countenanced the extension of slave territory? Did he not forget, that when he put himself in the possession of countenancing this extension of slave territory, whether it carried with it political power or not, he rendered himself liable to the thunders, if any such exist, which he said were prepared for gentlemen who gave their support to such a proposition? Did he not forget that, by thus agreeing to consent that this slave territory might be extended, on the conditions he mentioned, *he came within the operation of this terrible tornado and northern thunder?* I agree that *he said* he spoke for himself alone. But the same honorable gentleman, in the same speech, proceeded to allude to the proposition of the Governor of Virginia, to become relieved of their free negroes by sending them to the north, where so much sentimental sympathy was professed for them. That proposition the gentleman spurned with scorn and indignation; and, instead of generously opening northern doors to admit the free negro, and relieve him from the cruel atmosphere of slavery, he denounced the idea as almost an insult to the north.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask the House to attend precisely to the character of the gentleman's speech. He denounced slavery as a curse and an evil; proclaimed that northern thunder would destroy any norther man who would countenance the extension of slave territory; and concluded by saying if our slaves were not represented, he would not object to its extension; and by denouncing the idea of receiving our free negroes at the north. So that the sum and substance of his speech is, Unless you agree that slaves shall not be counted in the apportionment of representatives, your slaves shall not go south, and your free negroes shall not go north. That was the condition in which he would place the south.

That was one course of argument; that was one plan of the campaign adopted by the gentleman from New York; which really seemed to dread the political power more than it abhorred the slavery of the south.

But the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Wilmot,] who was the author of this declaration of war upon the reputation and constitutional rights of the south, adopted a different course. He, with somewhat vehement declamation, stated that all *he* wanted, was, that the Government should assume a position of "neutrality;" and he capped the climax of *his* doctrine of neutrality, by introducing a positive proposition, inviting the Government to interfere! The gentleman proceeded to speak very kindly of the spirit of compromise; but evinced his compromising spirit by advocating a proposition which violates all the compromises of the Constitution, and the Missouri compromise also. He denounced the idea of allowing slavery to make further aggressions upon the south, and as he considered this "a matter of naked and abstract right," he would have his shoulder drawn from its socket, before "he would yield an inch." Yet he stated as for himself, he had "no squeamish sensibility," "no morbid sympathy" for the slaves, and admitted that he had advocated the *annexation of Texas with slavery in it!*

Political power, therefore, was the first weopon used in the fight. Professed governmental "neutrality," explained to mean governmental interference, was the second; but the third was brought out yesterday; and then the honorable gentlemen from Ohio [Mr. Brinkerhoff] and New York [Mr. Wood] invoked the aid of our Saviour, as one who "spake as never man spake," contended that we could not dare to throw "the mantle of Christianity around this curse," and proceeded, at least one of them, in the most pious and affecting manner, by a well digested course of reasoning, to consign the hapless slaveholder to moral degradation in *this* world, and to eternal perdition in the world to come!

Before I proceed, then, Mr. Chairman, to reply to the arguments used by these gentlemen, I take the liberty of doing what I regret these gentlemen did not do, of making at least *a respectful allusion to the Constitution*. I have always thought, sir, it was the pride and boast of Americans that we not only lived in the enjoyment of the blessings of a free Government, but that our rights, our property, & happiness, are protected by a *written Constitution*, which we are all taught to regard as sacred and inviolable; a Constitution written by the *same* hands that had just wielded the sword in the cause of human freedom; a Constitution dictated by hearts burning with an ardent love of liberty, and just released from the thraldom of tyranny. And when a wise legislator—one who appreciates his responsibility as a representative, and his rights as a citizen—is invited into a new field of legislation, he turns to the pages of the Constitution to learn whether he has the constitutional right to act, before he proceeds to the subordinate considerations of policy and expediency. And, sir, if there ever was a question which should call into exercise all our self-control, all our wisdom, all our patriotism, and a strict adherence to the Constitution, it is this question of slavery; this dangerous rock upon which wise and [illegible] men have gloomily foreboded that our ship of State would one day be wrecked, and the world be called sadly to gaze upon the [illegible]ered and bleeding fragments of our [illegible]lorious and happy Union.

But if we are [illegible]e upon this question to ourselves, true to [illegible] Constitution, the sheet-anchor of our [illegible]y, this storm-cloud that now darkens our [illegible]itical horizon, and threatens to break in its fury and scatter desolation and dismay thro[illegible]ughout our wide-spread republic, will pass off in hal[illegible]ound a more genial sunshine. it a clearer sky [illegible]d may be the patriotism, Sir, however exalt[illegible]otives, however disinterested the philanthropy [illegible]eme, I do not hesitate, who have originated this sch[illegible] solemn reitate, here in my place, upon the [illegible]entative, sponsibilities of a man and a repres[illegible]es that to contend that, in my opinion, it violat[illegible]n to written Constitution which we have swo[illegible] to support; that it is pregnant with mischief to the peace and harmony, and, in the estimation of many wise men, with the ultimate destruction of this Union.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to declaim about this, but to discuss it. I scorn to indulge in crimination and recrimination; and exciting as this topic is, I still indulge the belief that there is good sense enough left, that there is patriotism enough left in this House, to enable us "to reason together" about it, and to remember that this is not a noisy debating society, gotten up for amusement, but the House of Representatives of a great and proud republic. Sir, I distinctly take the position, *that slaves are recognised as property under our Constitution; that in that Constitution safeguards to protect this peculiar property are expressly contained; and that without the incorporation of these safeguards, this glorious Union could not have been consummated.* This Federal Government exists under the Constitution; it derives all its power *from* the Constitution; it must be administered by rules prescribed solely *by* that Constitution, and possesses no powers but those "expressly delegated to it" And I contend, sir, that any act of Congress which prohibits the citizens of the southern States from carrying their slave property with them into territory the common propetty of the United States, *violates most palpably the faith and compromises of the Constitution;* is unwarranted by any clause contained in that instrument; is sectional, unequal, oppressive; because while it announces to the citizens of *one* section of the Union that they may go and enjoy this territory with all their property, in the same breath it notifies the citizens of another section if they go and settle there they must leave their slave property behind them, in which property they have invested millions of money under the sacred guarantees of the Constitution.

And here I am met at the very threshold by gentlemen, who not only deny that slaves are recognised as property, but repel the charge with eloquent indignation, as a slander upon that free Constitution, and a libel upon the wise and good men who framed it. Here I take issue with them. And they make this charge, some of them, notwithstanding the debates of the Convention in which the Constitution was framed, show, that of all questions that were agitated, slavery, *slavery* was the one that excited most their alarm and their hopes. We find, as was read here yesterday, that there were fanatics in that convention, who denounced slavery as a curse and a sin. They were from the North. We find, also, that other gentlemen, grave and wise men, vindicated slavery as an indispensable requisite in this country,—we find that representatives from the South, particularly from Georgia and South Carolina, solemnly declared that if the attempt *were* made to infringe upon their slave property, they would not come into this Union; and that northern men, equally wise and patriotic, expressed their opinion, that if slavery *were* recognized in the Constitution, the *North* would hesitate to come into this Union. But, sir, we find farther that these good and wise men, burning with a desire to consummate this Union, compromised their personal opinions on the alter of patriotism. We read in this very Constitution a clause which protects the slaveholder, and enables him to recover the slave which escapes into another State; another clause establishes the basis of representation by which negroes are not to be counted merely as persons, but to assume the mixed character of persons and property—*five* slaves being considered as *three* persons; another clause by which a tax was authorized to be laid upon the importation of slaves—showing a recognition of them as property. And, Mr. Chairman, what else do we find? We find that these good and wise men not only did *this*, but they permitted the Constitution to tolerate, and countenance the idea of our people employing their vessels, manning their ships, and embarking in what is denounced as "the nefarious trafic in human flesh." We find these good and wise men tolerated the idea of extending and increasing slavery, by *expressly providing for the importation of slaves for twenty years.* And yet gentlemen, learned in constitutional law, acquainted with the history of the Convention, solemnly announced their opinion that slaves are not recognised as *property* in this Constitution! And who were the men who framed this instrument? Who were the men who incorporated into it this doctrine, and recognised the institution of slavery, so far as even to permit the importation of slaves for twenty years? Sir, they were just "fresh from the battle-fields of liberty;" their ministrations were upon the holiest altars of the innermost sanctuary of freedom; while the degenerate patriots of modern times are scarcely entitled "to enter the porch of the temple."

Sir, we don't ask the privileges which our fathers granted, of importing slaves from abroad; we do not even ask you to receive into the Union territory with slavery now in it; but we ask you not to interfere with the slave property we already have, and which, in the Constitution, you have agreed to protect.—Here I would remark that the name of the venerated Madison is invoked. He has been called to the stand, as a witness, by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Wood.] And allow me to say, that my friend was a little ingenious in this matter, and acted the cautious tactician, for he prefaced it with quite an air of great candor and fairness, by saying that he would not read from Mr. Sherman, a northern authority, but he would read from Mr. Madison. Mr. Chairman, why did not the gentleman read from Mr. Sherman? As he took the liberty of reading from Mr. Madison, will he permit me to read from Mr. Sherman? When the question was discussed in the Convention as to the propriety of allowing a tax to be levied upon imported slaves, Mr. Sherman contended that if you incorporated the doctrine of taxing slaves imported, you admitted in the Constitution that they were property. Hear Mr. Sherman. I take the extract from the Madison papers:

"Mr. Sherman said it was better to let the southern States import slaves than to part with them, if they made that a *sine qua non*. He was opposed to a tax on slaves imported, because it implied they were *property*."

Does not this extract explain the *true* reason why the honorable Gentleman declined reading from the speeches of Mr. Sherman, a member of the Federal Convention from Connecticut? For if the gentleman had read Mr. Sherman, he would have seen that *he distinctly admitted* in the debates that the article of the Constitution, authorizing a tax on imported slaves, to which I have alluded, recognised, by implication, that these slaves were, and should be, considered as *property*. Sir, the proceedings of the convention in regard to that matter are curious, entertaining, and instructive. They show that there was a compromise even as to the word used. The matter was referred to a committee of eleven; the word "slaves" was stricken out, but there was inserted a tax upon them, which was the compromise; thereby showing on the face of the Constitution that they are recognised as property.

The gentleman from New York read and extract from what Mr. Madison said, conveying the idea that there could not be such a thing as property in human beings. I remember an expression Mr. Madison used, and in the very [illegible] Madison he alluded to the dissimilarity between slaves and other property.—"Slaves not being "like other merchandise consumed." Mr. Dickinson wished the clause about "to have migration and importation of persons [illegible]" to the word "slaves', in it, instead of "persons." Mr. Grouverneua Morris also desired it. "Mr. Sherman liked a description better than the term proposed, which had been declined by the old Congress, and were not pleasing to some people." This word "persons," therefore, was used, and when the vote in the Convention was about to be taken on the second part of the clause about the tax or duty imposed, "Mr. Sherman was against this second part as acknowledging men to be property, by taxing them as such under the character of slaves." Then followed "Mr. King, and Mr. Langdon considered this as the price of the first part." General Pinckney admitted that it was so. Thus showing that while one party preferred the world "persons," the other did not object when it was accompanied with a *taxing* clause also.

But, Mr. Chairman, although honorable gentlemen who have lately participated in this debate, have not shown sufficient respect to the Constitution to read us anything from it which tolerates this proposition which they make, one honorable gentleman who participated in this debate at an early period of the session, [Mr. Pettit,] contended that in that clause of the constitution, which authorizes Congress to make all "needful rules and regulations" respecting the territory of the United States, there is contained the power to "regulate" slavery, and to *prohibit* the importation of slaves into this territory. Now, Mr. Chairman, I know the impatience with which the committee always listen to arguments in regard to constitutional questions. I shall not, therefore, proceed elaborately to discuss them.—But, sir, can it be supposed for one moment that it ever entered into the conceptions of the wise men who framed the Constitution, that those words "needful *regulations*," would be construed to authorize the *prohibiting* us from carrying our slave property into the Territories of the United States, when they contended so strenously, ably, and zealously, for the doctrine of the Constitution recognising slaves as property, and protecting them? Can this be true of the men who said the Union should not be formed if they were not even permitted to import slaves for twenty years? Is it posible that they ever supposed that under these words "needful regulations," respecting territory, slavery could be confined within the limits where it then existed, and that we should practically be deprived of our property by being prohibited from carrying it into territory won by our common patriotism, treasure, and blood? No, sir; it never entered into their conceptions. Where our wise men who defended so ably southern rights, wide awake on the subject of their slave property, when all other clauses were discussed, but asleep when this was inserted? Did they not understand the meaning of language? Is the word "needful" synonymous with the word "expedient or judicious?" Or rather, do not lexicographers define it to mean "necessary, indispensably requisite?" What is ment by "regulations?" Sir, the clause of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power to "*regulate* commerce," did any one ever suppose that this gave us a power to *prohibit* commerce?

But the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Thompson,] the other day, very calmly and dispassionately told us, if a majority of Congress were of the opinion that it was "needful" to prevent citizens from carrying their slaves into the Territories belonging to the United States, why, the doctrine of submission was incorporated into the Constitution; and that we ought always to bow to the will of the majority. I am perfectly willing to concede the propriety of a respectful yielding on the part of minorities; but, when gentlemen place a strained and unnatural construction upon a clause of the Constitution, the *tendency* of which is to infringe upon our rights, and ultimately to take away our property; and when, as the only argument in defence of it, you reply to us, that the doctrine of submission is ingrafted on the Constitution, and we must bow to it without a question, it is rather too heavy a draught upon our patience and philosophy.

Sir, it was said here the other day, that this is not the "*Wilmot* proviso" When the honorable gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Roberts] was speaking, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Grover] almost interrupted him by denying it to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is the "Jefferson proviso." The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Brinkerhoof,] on yesterday, affirmed, with a great deal of zeal and eloquence, with an air of great triumph, that Mr. Jefferson countenanced this doctrine; and the honorable gentleman made a great flourish here with the Journals of the Congress of 1784. Now, in reply to this, the first remark I have to make is, that Mr. Jefferson's proposition, whatever it was, was made in 1784—*prior to the adoption of the Constitution.* But it may be said the very fact that Mr. Jefferson countenanced the doctrine of prohibiting slavery in the Territory of the Northwest even *then*, showed that, in his heart, he was opposed to the extension of slavery. I will remark that this was in 1784; that, since that period, slaves have gone on increasing, by the natural increase, until there are more than three millions; that, under the Constitution, the importation of slaves was allowed for twenty years longer; and, if Mr. Jefferson were alive this day, acquainted with the history of the slaves, acquainted with the history of the South, acquainted with the insidious design and hope ultimately to abolish our slave property, by confining it within narrow limits, until an exhausted soil and a crowded population shall make it a burden and tax, he *would never for one moment tolerate* this "Wilmot proposition" as a matter of *policy*, and certainly he was too well versed in constitutional law to countenance it as a *constitutional right.*

That is the answer to the charge in reference to Mr. Jefferson, and the attempt to lend the sanction of his great name to this startling proposition to do gross injustice to one-half of this Union, in the *name* of philanthropy, but in the *spirit* of misguided fanaticism!

But, so far from his heart being in the thing, one of the proudest monuments erected to his fame—one of the chief glories of his administration—was the acquisition *of Louisiana with slavery*, and no anti-slavery clause! So that Mr. Jefferson, *after the Constitution* was framed, adorned his administration by the acquisition of slave territory, and lived and died a slaveholder himself.

And not only are slaves recognised by the *Constitution* as property, but they are so reaognised in the first treaty of peace, in 1783; and in our treaty at Ghent with Great Britain, an article was incorporated, making an express provision to indemnify those of our citizens who lost their slave property; and if you examine into the Journals of Congress and the reports of committees, you will see that bills were reported and passed, appropriating moneys to those whose slaves were lost. And I understand it is the fact, that Mr. Adams, the venerable member from Massachusetts, himself introduced that article into the treaty, and so avowed on the floor of Congress.

But I know, Mr. Chairman, the great importance that is attached to great names, and it is very natural that gentlemen should desire not only to throw the mantle of Jefferson, "the great apostle of liberty," around their doctrines, but also that of Madison, "the father of the Constitution." And I heard the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr Root,] who had the man[illegible] could read from it, to show that book, say he [illegible] Congress of 1790, ad- Mr. Madison, in the [illegible] the constitutional mitted that Congress had [illegible] Territories; right to regulate slavery in the [illegible]k [Mr. and also the gentleman from New Yo[illegible]tion Rathbun] contended for it as a proposi[illegible] that could not be disputed. Now, when I heard that announced, having, I thought, of late formed a somewhat familiar acquaintance with the opinions of Mr. Madison, I nevertheless felt a little apprehensive that something in his writings had escaped my attention, and that the gentleman had found Mr. Madison as a potential authority on their side. Sir, I took the liberty of reading the book myself, and the speech and page referred to by the gentleman; and, according to my construction, the honorable gentleman has entirely mistaken Mr. Madison's meaning.

It was upon a petition introduced into the Congress of 1790, that the question was discussed by many gentlemen, and among others by Mr. Madison, of the constitutional power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, but more particularly what is called and understood as the "slave trade," was the subject-matter of discussion. Well, it is perfectly well known by gentlemen, that that is a question totally distinct from the question of our domestic slavery. But here is the part of the speech of Mr. Madison alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from New York. The intelligent reader can place the proper construction upon it, according to his own judgment.

Mr. Madison says:

"The petition prayed in general terms for the interference of Congress, so far as they were constitutionally authorized; but even if its prayer was in some degree unconstitutional, it might be committed, as was the case on Mr. Churchman's petition, one part of which was supposed to apply for an unconstitutional interference by the General Government. He admitted that Congress is restricted by the Constitution from taking measures to abolish the slave-trade; yet there are a variety of ways by which it could countenance the abolition, and regulations might be made in relation to the introduction of them into the new States to be formed out of the Western Territory."

Now, the Constitution, on its face, prohibits Congress from preventing the importation of slaves into the States of this Union, "now existing," until 1808. This express provision, denying to Congress the power to prevent the importation of slaves until 1808 into the States "now in existence," would seem to indicate that the power *did* exist *then* at once to prevent importation into *Territories* or *future States*. The Constitution expressly, in distinct terms, refers to the importations into the States then existing; and this, I think, was the point Mr. Madison was talking about. He referred to "the abolition of the slave-trade," and not the introduction of slaves already here from one State into the Territories. This, I think, is the fair construction of Mr. Madison's speech.

But, Mr. Chairman, I will not proceed further with this argument in regard to the Constitution. I deem it demonstrable, that the sovereignty over the Territories, the common property of the United States, is in the people of the States, and that this Government has no other power over them but that which is expressly delegated. And the power contended for is certainly *not* delegated. And the reader of the Constitution will observe, that the clause which gives Congress power "to 'exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases 'whatsoever, over such District (not exceed-'ing ten miles square) as may become the 'seat of Government," is much stronger than the clause which relates to other Territories belonging to the United States. In the first, to Congress is granted "*exclusive* legislation;" and yet many of the wisest statesmen doubt the power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery in this District; while *now*, it is here boldly contended that Congress derives power to prohibit slave property in the *other* Territories from the words, "*needful regulations.*"

I ask, even if the Constitution does grant us the power, is it expedient and just to use it? Why do gentlemen press this question upon us? What patriotic motive or consideration is there that demands it? What is there in the crisis which calls for it? What motive can prompt them? What object can they accomplish—what good effect by it?—Do gentlemen tell me slavery is a sin? Sir, I confess my astonishment at avowals I have listened to lately. I heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. Wood] earnestly denounce it as contrary to the Word of God, and assert that "the mantle of Christianity could not be thrown around it." He invoked the aid of Him who "spake as never man spake," to sustain him in his position against it: he went to the Word of God, and *almost* went as far as a gentleman who had preceded him, who consigned us, in the most solemn manner, not only to degradation while we live, but to eternal perdition when we die.

Sir, I was pained to hear this doctrine avowed here. It forces from me a few words in vindication of the people of the South, and an allusion to that sacred volume which should never be alluded to in the most heated debate without solemnity and reverence. I do not profess to be a learned theologian. I do not claim to be as deeply versed in scriptural learning as I ought to be. Perhaps my reading, sir, has been too casual and inattentive; for surely, the part that consigns the slaveholder to perdition on account of the sinfulness of slavery has escaped my attention. I ask gentlemen to point out the scriptural denunciation of slavery. Where, in the Old or New Testament, do you find it? Is it denounced at the time when the white tents of Israel were spread at the foot of the Mount, and the voice of Jehovah, amid the thunderings and lightnings of Sinai, gave the moral law to Moses? Does the honorable gentleman read in that moral law any warning to man against this terrible sin of holding slave property? Does he infer it from that commandment which proclaims the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord, and saith to man, "in it thou shalt not do any work, thy *man-servant* nor thy *maid-servant*?" Does he infer it from that other commandment which saith "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor his *man-servant*, nor his *maid-servant*, nor anything that *is* thy neighbor's?" Or is it found in the New Testament, where the Apostle preaches thus: "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling?"—Is it found in the same Apostle's admonition to masters to act well their part, "knowing that your Master also is in Heaven?" Is it found in the Epistle to Timothy: "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed?"

Sir, fanaticism, fanaticism must yield this point; intelligent piety has yielded it; philosophic Christians have yielded it. Sir, when Moses came to find among the Jews slavery, an institution of the worst sort—slaves who had been taken captive—slaves by crime—slaves by birth—did he denounce it? Did he become an Abolitionist, and proclaim it a crime and sin, and that it must be abolished? No; he only sought to regulate it. And when our Saviour made his advent on earth, what, sir, does history teach us—both sacred and profane history? Did he not find then in existence a *slavery*, the *worst* that the world ever seen?—a slavery which gave the a control over the servant greater an unlimited than we have? Were n beings then bought and sold? D his holy teachings, wa viour, he endangered his salvation if he property? Did he preach the nec abolition? of its sinfulness? Ha orable gentlemen perused the e to Philemon, which was sent by runaway slave? Paul sent hi Christian master; and in his ep mon, he says of Onesimus, "W have retained with me; but with would I do nothing." Sir, if Pa vine inspiration, thought slaver would have told Philemon, "Si you must die, and are account take off his shackles, and liberate No; he recommends him to his sent him back to his master, beca he had no authority to keep him— *ful lesson, by which our friends i tions of the Union might profit!* is said the word *servant* does not m I challenge investigation on this subject. The word translated *servant*, in the Greek, is *doulos*, which means *slave*, and is used in contradistinction to words used to mean "a hireling or servant." And I now insist that gentlemen, before they denounce us and consign us to infamy and eternal perdition, invoking the Word of God against us, shall first read that holy book, and know what it contains.

Mr. Chairman, I have not thrust this discussion here. I did not commence this discussion about scriptural authority. But when gentlemen say that the judgments of God will be upon us, and consign us to infamy in this world and perdition in another—when the gentleman from Ohio, in his fervent manner, seemed to lift up his heart and call upon his God to smile on their efforts—when northern men claim the authority of the Bible against us, I have thought it right to refer to that book, not to prove slavery a Divine institution, or a very great blessing, but to show that they are too hasty in their reference to scriptural authority. I do not include all the gentlemen from the North in the category, for I recognise some of them who stand with us, whom I cordially take by the hand as friends in this crisis. But I refer to gentlemen who delivered studied pieces of declamation against our domestic institutions, who thus invoked the Word of God—who spoke with the fervid zeal of a Crusader bent on rescuing the South from the grasp of the heathenish slaveholder who read to us an act of a southern Legislature preventing the slaves from being taught to read and write, and said, "the eye of the intellect was put out by this system." And here I would remark, that this act of Assembly was rendered necessary on account of just such movements as this, calculated to put mischief in the minds of the slave, and making rigid laws indispensable. And I would further remark, that gentlemen are laboring under false impressions as to the moral condition of our slaves—many of whom *are* instructed, and many of whom are not kept in such religious ignorance as not to be able to compete, with much success, in their biblical knowledge, with some who, in high places deplore their degradation.

But it is said that these efforts are made to benefit the negro. I hold, Mr. Chairman, that *the black and white races cannot coexist under the same government upon an equal footing.* I challenge any body to controvert it. I will not go into my own country for proof of this, but will refer to the North, where our friends claim to be, and no doubt many are, actuated in reference to this matter by pure and disinterested motives. Slavery is *technically* abolished there, but servitude exists; and when the legislator, clad in the garb of philanthropy, takes the negro to the hall of legislation, tears his chains from him, and bids him go and be free, he practically stops him at the door and tells him, When you go to the theatre remember you are a black man, and take your seat in an humble place; when you go to church to worship God, remember your color, and *sit not* with the white man, your liberator, but your superior. Dare not intrude at the same table with us. And when you die and are to be buried, your grave yards and ours are to be separate. I do not say this in a spirit of denunciation of the North; far from it; and in every State it may not be true; but it sustains me in the proposition I laid down, that the black and white races cannot coexist under the same government upon an equal footing. The right of suffrage is rarely given to them in the North, and in the State in which my friend near me in part represents, (New York,) when the attempt was recently made to give him this right, the proposition was rejected with scorn, by one hundred thousand majority.

But I say, if you attempt to liberate these slaves in our country, in our limited territory, you can do them no good, and you do the whites essential harm. I have seen lately a summary of curious facts prepared by a gentleman who looks into statistics, and these facts indicate clearly that in this country, when you liberate these slaves they are more degraded than when they are slaves, and commit more crime. Diffusion will come nearer promoting ultimate peaceful emancipation than any movement that can be made. And coming to the South, southern gentlemen will bear me out, that the crime committed in the South is by the free negro, not by the slave. And although we have in our midst some free negroes of the best character, yet they do not receive from the white man either the same protection or sympathy that the slave does, whose master protects him both from principal and interest.

The following will serve to show how slightly, if at all, the moral condition of the colored man is improved in the States where he is emancipated; and if this be the picture where the blacks are so few in numbers, what can be expected if our slaves are to be confined to their present territorial limits, and numbering more than three millions, and then emancipated?

In Massachusetts there is one free negro to seventy-four of the white population, and yet *one-sixth* of the convicts are free negroes. In Connecticut there is one free negro to thirty-four of the white population, and yet one-third of the convicts are free negroes. In N. York there is one free negro to thirty-five of the white population, and yet one-foruth of the convicts are free negroes. In New Jersey there is one free negro to thirteen of the white population, and yet one-third of the prisoners are free neg

compromising, and compromising forever, and settling forever this peace-disturbing, this Union-engaging question. But, sir, on *this question the South will maintain her rights—let that be understood*; and these insidious attempts to crush them will be rebuked. This unconstitutional attempt to exclude the property of the South from the territories by gentlemen who proclaim that they are not Abolitionists, and yet who tell us in the next breath that they are "for drawing a cordon of free States around us," and "for lighting up the fires of liberty around us and melting the chains of slavery," (as they call them,) will fail, surely fail, if members will for a moment reflect on the history of emancipation in St. Domingo, in Jamaica, and elsewhere, and picture to themselves the condition of the South, with more than three millions of liberated slaves in their midst. I appeal to them, as they regard the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution; as they regard the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the country; as they desire the permanence of the Union, not to press this measure. But I feel an abiding confidence in the magnanimity and patriotism of the North, as well as in the firmness of the South. And I have no fears for this proposition. It will fail ultimately, sir, even if in a moment of excitement it should pass now. I hail with pride, exultation, and satisfaction, the patriotic display we have already seen evinced by some gentlemen from the North. I believe there are more ready to come up from the North and West to espouse the cause of justice, the rights of the South, and the principles of the Constitution, and rebuke now and forever this mischievous spirit of faniticism.

Mr. D.'s hour here expired.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 12, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

To Correspondents.—The "Maid of Goshen" has been received; also two other poetical effusions; all of which will be disposed of next week.

Acknowledgments.—We are indebted to the Hon. Jas. J. McKay for valuable public documents; and also to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, for pamphlet copies of his two speeches, one in reply to Mr. Turney, and the other on the Three Million Bill; to the Hon. E. B. Holmes, for a copy of the speech delivered by Daniel Webster, at Philadelphia, in December last; to the Hon. G. W. Jones, for a copy of Mr. Turney's speech on the resolutions to expel Mr. Ritchie; to the Hon. Sam. Houston, for a copy of his speech on the Army Bill; and to the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Wilmot Proviso, (which will be found in to-day's *Journal*,) for all of which we return our thanks.

MR. DOBBIN'S SPEECH.

We publish on the first page of to-day's paper the able speech of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 11th of February last, on the famous "Wilmot proviso." We think that in doing so, we are, in the first place, but doing an act of sheer justice to Mr. Dobbin, and in the second place we are presenting our readers with a piece of reading which will both please and instruct them. The subject on which the speech was delivered is one of vital importance to every Southern man. Our readers are aware, we suppose, that the object of the "Wilmot proviso" was to exclude slavery from any new territory which might be acquired any where, or in any manner, by the United States. In opposition to such a provision was this speech of Mr. Dobbin delivered. Mr. Dobbin's speech exhibits an acquaintance with the constitution and the institutions of the country which would do credit to any man in the country. We need scarcely ask our readers to give it a careful perusal, as apart from its intrinsic merits, it will be read eagerly as the production of one of our own most gifted representatives.

THE OPENING OF THE "BALL."

It will be seen from other portions of this week's paper that our friends in this district have already commenced operations for the ensuing Congressional election. The proceedings of the meetings in this and Onslow Counties, will shew for themselves, and we think will thus far sustain us in the remark made in our last, that Gen. McKay is the universal choice of the Democratic party in this District. The meeting held in this place on Tuesday evening last, was a large and respectable one, and we never witnessed more unanimity of feeling. Several speeches were delivered on the occason. Mr. Ashe, our present worthy Senator, entertained the meeting with quite an able and spirit stirring address. Mr. Reid, who was warmly called out by the meeting, apoligized for his not being then in [illegible] respon- [illegible] ressed the meeting in a speech of [illegible] hour. During his remarks he [illegible] but just eulogium to the Hon. [illegible] and set forth the necessity of [illegible] enting to represent the people [illegible] in the national Legislature.— [illegible] a few remarks condemnatory of [illegible] he last Legislature of N. Caroli- [illegible] to the "Mexican Preamble," [illegible] Federal majority of that body, [illegible] of appointing the Field Officers [illegible] Carolina regiment, &c., &c. [illegible] hittee having returned from their [illegible], reported the following preamble [illegible] ons, which were read separately, [illegible] *nously* adopted by the meeting: [illegible] all's remarks were [illegible] to, and evidently expressed [illegible] gs of every one present, with, of [illegible] *urse*, one exception.

Time will not permit us to extend our remarks.

Mr. Bryan.—We publish, at Mr. Bryan's request, the article which will be found under his signature We do it because we have no desire to shut Mr. Bryan out from saying what he pleases to the people. We, however, as a matter of course, differ in toto with him as to the evils which two candidates being in the field, will produce to our party in the District. We have no sort of fear on this head. We know that the Democrats of the District have already made their choice; and we will add the further remark that, should that choice not be attainable, they will prefer *asking* some one to serve them,

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

On Wednesday last, in accordance with a call made by the Board of Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road was convened in the Masonic Hall in this Town. The principal object, as we understand it, for which the Stockholders were called together at this time, was for the purpose of consulting upon the best means for carrying out the contemplated Rail Road connection with the South Carolina R. Road. The meeting was organized on Wednesday morning by calling L. Wilcox, Esq., of Halifax, to the Chair, and appointing J. Griswold and Henry Nutt, Secretaries. We were not present during the morning session, but learn that nothing beyond the organization was then transacted. In the afternoon the Stockholders again met, when (Mr. Wilcox being unwell) James S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe, was called to the Chair. This session was spent in mutual consultation; after which the meeting adjourned 'till half past 7 o'clock, when the citizens of Wilmington and the Stockholders met together, and quite a large and respectable meeting it was. Several very animated addresses were delivered, and the best feeling prevailed. Towards the close of the meeting, a resolution was adopted requesting every one present to step up to the Secretaries' table and subscribe for as much stock as their means would permit. A number of gentlemen stepped up and subscribed; what amount we did not ascertain. The best feeling prevailed, and we should judge from the whole tone of the meeting, that the two parties most interestcd—the people of Wilmington and the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company—are determined, and will effect the connection with South Carolina.

Volunteers.—We publish in to-day's paper a complete list of all the Volunteers who have gone from this State. In doing so, we think we are presenting our readers with what will interest them all.

COUNTY COURT.

The March term of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions is in session in this place this week. We copy from the records the following items, which may be interesting to our readers:—

Special Magistrate.—On Tuesday, Jeremiah Nichols, Esq., was elected Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington.

Inspectors.—Wm. H. Register, George W. Bullard, and George W. Rives, have been elected Inspectors of Lumber and Timber, in place of David Cashwell, Archibald Black, and Duncan H. Black, resigned.

Assessment of Taxes.—The Court has made the assessment of the County Taxes for 1846, as follows:

On the Poll.

County Tax,	38 cents.
Poor "	25 "
School "	10 "
Patrol "	8 "
	81 cents.

On the $100 value of Real Estate.

County Tax,	10 cents.
Poor "	6 "
School "	4 "
	20 cents.

LOUIS D. WILSON.

It will be seen by reference to another article, that the President has tendered to Gen'l Wilson, the office of Colonel of one of the ten regiments authorized to be raised by a recent act of Congress. This is as it should be; and we feel assured that there is no man in the State, whether Whig or Democrat, who will not most heartily and cordially approve of the appointment. Gov. Graham, contrary to the wishes of the people of North Carolina, would not give Gen. Wilson an appointment in our own Regiment; but Mr. Polk has appreciated the character and services of our distinguished fellow-citizen. The people of Edgecombe county, who know Gen. Wilson well, will be rejoiced when they hear of his appointment.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, a respectable meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county was held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, the 9th March. On motion of David Fulton, Esq., Washington Collins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion of Wm. S. Ashe, Esqr., A. L. Price and A. M. Laspere were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having stated the objects for which the meeting had been called, in a few pertinent remarks,

On motion of D. Fulton Esq., it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions to be acted on by the meeting.

The Chairman accordingly appointed the following gentlemen said Committee, viz:—[illegible]. D. Fulton, E. D. Hall, David McIn- [illegible]m. S. Larkins, and N. N. Nixon.

Committee having retired, Wm. S. [illegible], was called upon for a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—DAVID TOD, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, *vice* Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

JOHN R. CLAY, Charge d'Affaires at Peru.

RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of France.

GEORGE W. HOPKINS, of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Queen of Portugal.

MAJOR GENERALS.

THOMAS HART BENTON, of Missouri.
WILLIAM CUMMING, of Georgia.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

GEORGE CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania.
ENOS D. HOPPING, of New York.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.

Amongst the appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, we notice the following from this State:

JOSEPH S. MURPHY, re-appointed Surveyor of the Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina.

GREEN W. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, to be captain of dragoons.

EDWARD C. DAVIDSON, of North Carolina, to be first lieutenant of dragoons.

JOHN K. HARRISON, of North Carolina, to be second lieutenant of dragoons.

LOUIS D. WILSON, of North Carolina, to be colonel of infantry.

NORTH-CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We promised last week to publish a list of the officers and privates of the North-Carolina Regiment. We avail ourselves of the following copy from the North Carolinian:

Robert Treat Paine, of Edenton, Colonel,
Jno. A. Fagg, Buncombe co., Lieut. do.
Montford S. Stokes, of Wilkesboro', Major,
O. A. Buck, of Raleigh, Adjutant,
Gaston D. Cobbs, of Caswell, Surgeon,
Jas. A. McRae, of Fayetteville, As't. Surgeon,
Wm. F. Dancey, of Edgcomb, Quartermaster,
Exum L. Whitaker, of Halifax, Commissary,
Nixon White, of Edenton, Sergeant Major,
C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, Qr. Master Sergeant.

Company A.

Louis D. Wilson, Captain,
Josiah S. Pender, 1st Lieutenant,
Wm. S. Moye, 2d do.
O. A. Buck, 2d do.
George W. Barnes, 1st Sergeant,
R. S. Pitt, 2d do.
Hardy C. Nixon, 3d do.
James J. Williams, 4th do.
[illegible] Caswell, 1st Corporal,
W. S. Hunter, 2d do.
Jethro D. Battle, 3rd do.
Elisha Abrams, 4th do.
Geo. H. Schultz, Reuben Harrel, } Musicians.

Abrams, Cader	Jones, Orange D.
" William	Jackson, Andrew C.
Amason, Wm. W	Johnson, Calvin
Baily, Birt	Kelly, Joseph J.
Baker, Evans	Little, Benjamin G.
Braswell, Joel D.	Lindsay, Nathan
" Joseph J.	Monday, Robert
" Willie C.	Moore, Joshua S.
Brewer, Samuel	Oberry, Green
Bullock, Jonathan	Owens, Elisha
Bradley, Epenetus	Parker, Wm.
Barnes, John J.	" Edwin
Bryan, Wm.	Petway, Wilie J.
Bell, Henry	Rodgers, Jackson
Cook, Wm.	Spencer, Wm. H.
Davis, Stephen D.	Stallings, Jesse
" Willowby	Staton, Wm.
Daniel, Rob't	Taylor, James F.
" James R.	Tanner, William
" Richard	Taylor, Francis W.
Dixon, Wm.	Thorn, Samuel H.
Edwards, Amos	" Jesse A. B.
" Frederick	Thornhill, Wm. H.
" Wm.	Watson, Evans
Faithful, Joseph J.	Webb, Bennett
Flora, Lewis	Williams, Epenetus
Fox, Jacob	Weaver, Jonathan W.
Farmer, Arthur	Williams, Blount
Griffin, Littlejohn T.	Ward, Washington
" James H.	Walker, Lawrence
Hicks, Dempsey	Wiggins, Thomas
Hathaway, Augustus	Williams, David
Harrel, Willie	Worseley, H. M. G.
Johnston, Louis D.	

All of this company are from Edgecombe county, save 1 from Pitt, and 1 from Franklin. Their ages range from 18 to 36, but mostly in the 20's.

Company B.

Henry Roberts, Captain,
John Andrews, 1st Lieutenant,
Spiers Singleton, 2d do.
Zadoch L. Thompson, 2d do.
Jacob R. Daniel, 1st Sergeant,
Jno. W. Watson, 2nd do.
Jacob Harder, 3rd do.
Lewis Outlaw, 4th do.
Jackson Vinson, 1st Corporal,
Allen Green, 2d do.
Robert S. Jones, 3d do.
Barnabas Lane, 4th do.
James B. Douglass, Daniel Goodman, } Musicians.

Alford, Benjamin	Johnson, Bryant
Anderson, John	Johnson, Martin
Arnott, Isaac S.	King, Blount
Ashley, Jeremiah	Lewis, Moses
Ashley, Abner	Lassiter, Stephen D.
Bass, Bryant	Lane, W.
Baker, Henry	Mainer, Henry
Bartlett, Jesse	Matthews, John
Boyet, Jno. A.	Moore, Daniel
Braxton, James (dead)	Murdoch, Robert
Boyet, M.	Medlen, Samuel
Barden, Robert	Mumford, James
Bryant, Washington	Masingo, Bryant
Brand, Wm.	Newman, Samuel
Baily, Willie	Powell, Amos
Barfield, Ashton	Peoples, Caswell
Carter, Benjamin	Parks, George W.
Creech, Blount	Pell, James
Carey, Isham	Reaves, Richard W.
Daniel, Jackson	Rivenbanks, Elijah
Dean, James	Randolph, Matthew
Davis, Samuel	Roberts, Henry
Fisher, Augustus	Richardson, James
Fulford, Benjamin	Radford, Matthew
Game, Edwin	Sherrod, Benjamin W.
Gainer, Wm. R.	Sikes, John
Gifford, Jackson	Sikes, James
Harrison, James B.	Sikes, William
Herring, Kinchin B.	Summer, Samuel
Holloway, John T.	Smith, Needham
Hawkins, William	Tyson, Shin
Howell, William	Vaughn, Wiley
Howell, Daniel	Webb, Robert F.
Holland, Willie	Williams, Gilbert
Hutchin, Lewis W	Williams, Henry
Hicks, Washington	Williams, Joseph J.
Hicks, Williamson	Whitfield, James.
Jones, Isham	Williams, Uriah
Jenkins, Charles B. F.	Williamson, Harris
Jarnigan, Lemuel	

Of this company 40 are from Wayne, 4 from Johnston, 10 from Duplin, 8 from Green, 7 from Pitt, one from Jones, and 1 from Lenoir.

Company C.

Martin Shive, Captain,
A. B. Pharr, 1st Lieutenant,
H. A. Area, 2d do.
Nelson Slough, 2d do.
William Ringstaff, 1st Sergeant,
James Blackwelter, 2d do.
John Swink, 3d do.
John M. Kirby, 4th do.
Addison Joiner, 1st Corporal,
Peter C. Area, 2d do.
Lawson A. Melker, 3d do.
James N. Brown, 4th do.
James B. Douglass, Daniel Goodman, } Musicians.

Lamb, John	Heathcock, John W.
Scott, Urian	Tucker, Ephraim
Barnhart, George	Leffer, William
Erly, John	Vanderberg, Martin
Craiker, Moses W.	Vanderberg, Levi
Morris, John	Smith, Valentine
Little, Martin C.	Powers, James
Hartsell, Joshua	Flowers, Enoch
Faggert, Daniel C.	Garris, Wm.
Cline, Burton	Brasswell, B. W.
Stough, Martin	Watkins, Wm. C.
Hudson, R. R.	Ross, Wm.
Johnson, McCarny	Ballard, John
Mitchell, Valentine N.	Birmingham, Alex'r
Wincoff, Stephen A.	Watkins, J. D. F.
Dorton, James	Tarleton, Wm.
Honeycut, Leonard	McDuffie, W. M.
Cress, Jiles	Long, Jacob W.
Troutman, Simon	Luton, John
Eddleman, Adam	Craton, Henry
Brantly, John N.	Stewart, James
Turner, H. P.	Page, James
Tucker, Timothy	Green. David
Miller, Daniel	Davis, Roland
Klutts, D. C.	Stough, Wm.
Martin, Isaac A.	Blackwelter, Riley
Sloop, A. N.	Hudson, Wm. J.
Blackwelter, L. A.	Kenally, P. A.
Penninger, Henry	Todd, J. B.
Penninger, J. P.	Fry, Joseph M.
Seamon, George	McCauble, John
Roark, Robert	Moring, W. P.
Cariker, Wiley	Morton, Stephen G.
Mason, John	Gorrel, John R.
Hartsel, Edmund	

Of this company 55 are from Cabarrus, and scattering ones from neighboring counties.

Company D.

Tilman Blalock, Captain,
Shepard K. Nash, 1st Lieutenant,
A. F. Keith, 2d do.
Stephen Nichols, 2d do.
James Jones, 1st Sergeant,
J. H. Constable, 2d do.
T. J. Philips, 3d do.
John C. Keaner, 4th do.
Jackson Stuart, 1st Corporal,
T. J. Turner, 2d do.
R. G. Brittain, 3d do.
Wm Flintoff, 4th do.
A. Brockwell, Berry Ra, } Musicians.

Blalock, jr., Egbert	Keith, Riley C.
Barhee, Mordecai	Lile, John
Barten, Thomas	Ledford, Peter
Brooks, N. G.	Ledford, John
Brantly, Orran	McKinny, Merrit
Bailey, Levi	Money, Gold
Blalock, David	Murray, Wm.
Boon, Robert	Miller, George
Butler, Thomas S.	McCauley, G. J.
Car, A. B.	Nicholas, Henry
Crabtree, John	Neal, Henry
Curner, Thomas	Nutall, B. J.
Carraway, David	Ollis, John
Collis, James	Ollis, George W.
Cook, Charles	Poor, David
Duke, W. G	Penly, M. B.
Davis, Thomas	Pritchet, Benjamin
Dickson, R. W.	Pate, George W.
Dickerson, J.	Poor, Oliver H.
Davis, Thomas C.	Ra, Leander
Davis, Andrew	Ra, Jacob
[illegible]	Robinson, Wm.
Duckworth, David	Smith, William
Davenport, J. W.	Simpson, John M.
English, J. M.	Sharp, Morris
Green, Silas W.	Scarlet, Thomas
Green, Adolphus	Stout, David
Howard, Isaac	Stewart, Wm. R.
Hensley, George	Smith, George W.
Horn, C. P.	Sesemore, Alfred
Harris, Wm. T.	Stewart, Wm.
Jones, Signal	Terry, L. T.
Jones, A. J.	Tipton, John
Jennings, James R.	Troutman, Washington
Jones, D. T.	Vance, N. M.
Johnson, W. T.	Washborn, James
Jones, Samuel	Webb, Obadiah
King, William	Webb, J. L.
Keith. Wm. M.	White, Wm.
Keith, J. A.	Wilkerson, Francis

This company was formed by the union of the Yancey and Orange detachments.

Company E.

William S. Duggan, Captain,
Lemuel H. Moye, 1st Lieutenant,
William McKerroll, 2d do.
Benjamin Staton, 2d do.
John C. Gatsinger, 1st Sergeant,
Robert D. McNair, 2d do.
Samuel S. Pyatt, 3d do.
Perry W. Barnes, 4th do.
Joshua Bullock, 1st Corporal.
Stephen J. Cobb, 2d do.
J. J. F. Stokes, 3d do.
Silvanus Tumbro, 4th do.
Isaac N. Perry, Jas. D. Gardner, } Musicians.

Baker, Demsey	Laine, William W.
Barnes, Jas. S.	Los, George
Barnes, John M.	Murrow, Nathan
Barnhill, Gideon	Mattocks, Wm. R.
Barrow, James	Parker, Calvin
Beach, Thomas B.	Parker, Jacob D.
Bland, John	Parker, Jesse
Bridges, Willie W.	Parmenter, T.
Calhoun, H. G. H.	Perry, Simon
Cobb, Kinchin	Petway, Robert
Cobb, Wm. W.	Pippin, Elijah
Cobb, Exum	Price, Wm. R.
Cornish, John	Proctor, Joseph
Cratt, Thomas	Proctor, James S.
Daniel, Lewis	Rayner, Wm.
Durden, Wright	Richards, William
Farmer, Dew	Ricks, Micajah
Edwinson, Pollard	Robbins, Henry
Flora, Ephraim	Robertson, Alfred
Fly, Thomas	Robertson, Perry
Flora, John	Sessums, William W.
Flora, Redding	Summerlin, T.
Griffin, Wm.	Taylor, John
Griffin, Wright	Thorn, Demsey
Grimmer, Drury	Vick, Stanly
Hardy, Patrick	Ward, Spencer
Harris, James R	Whittlesey, Jesse
Harrison, Dawson	Williams, John R.
Holloday, George W.	Williams, J. W.
Jones, Demsey D.	Williams, Warren
Joiner, Guilford	Williams, Willie
Joiner, Wm. A.	Willoford, J. G.
Lancaster, Jesse	Wren, Samuel

This company are all from Edgecombe save 16 from Martin county.

Company F.

George Williamson, Jr. Captain,
David S. Johnson, 1st Lieutenant,
Robert M. Wiley, 2d do.
James T. Mitchell, 2d do.
William P. Graves, 1st Sergeant,
Calvin L. Graves, 2d do.
James M. Burton, 3d do.
W. P. Watlington, 4th do.
Yancey Carver, 1st Corporal,
Francis M. Burns, 2d do.
Iverson M. Glass, 3d do.
John A. Davis, 4th do.
Nathan L. Williamson, Alexander Royster, } Musicians.

Martin Browing, Jr.	Benjamin Philips,
Lorenzo Bradsher,	Ibzan Rice, jr.
Wm. T. Kimbrough,	John W. Mimms, jr.
John M. Mitchell,	Hiram M. Price,
George Morton,	Wm. H. Glasgow,
Wm. Henderson, Jr.	Isaac Booth,
Henry Rollin, Jr.	Wm. Mattock,
Joseph B. Kennon,	Nathan Ware,
Rufus B. Chandler,	James Harvill,
George Harvill,	James C. Ingram,
Henry G. Howard,	Charles H. Hooper,
James G. Mason,	Richard D. Jones,
Barzilla N. Jackson,	Wm. O. Gillespie,
Albert G. Bradsher,	James W. Dupree,
Lindsay Roberts,	Thomas Towsend,
William H. Rice,	John T. Hambrick,
Robert Allen,	Lewis Love,
James Dill,	Wilson Hudgeons,
John H. Thompson,	William A. Moore,
Robertus Simmons,	Thomas R. Hatchett,
Martin L. Goodson,	Richard R. Wright,
Wm. J. Montgomery,	Thomas Brooks,
Wm. P. Anderson,	Solomon Hunter,
John B. Hemphill,	James A. Cox,
Jeremiah Bradsher,	Thomas Jeffries,
John Fuqua,	David A. Gillespie,
Thomas J. Freeland,	L. Watson Jones,
J. M. McMinnoway,	John Boyce,
Ellison C. Clark,	Miles Boyce,
Robert B. Jones,	David Bell,
James M. Chandler,	Jacob Harrell,
Charles L. Simpson,	Benjamin Cosand,
George Yates,	John Pierce,
Jonathan Terrell,	James Stephens,
James H. Miller,	John H. Lea.

This company are all from Caswell, save one or two.

Company G.

Patrick M. Henry, Captain,
E. W. Hancock, 1st Lieutenant,
Joseph Masten, 2d do.
C. B. Ogburn, 2d do.
Lewis B. Philips, 1st Sergeant,
A. M. Strong, 2d do.
John Jones, 3d do.
D. W. Stubblefield, 4th do.
James P. Wright, 1st Corporal,
P. B. Stubblefield, 2d do.
R. G. Wright, 3d do.
J. T. Baldwin, 4th do.
Thomas Eastin, Robert Hopper, } Musicians.

Beavers, Jeremiah	Mitchell, Ishmael
Burns, David	Macy, Eli
Bacon, J. C.	Mayrab, Noah
Buchanan, John	Newman, Jackson
Brown, Marknell	Newman, Levy
Bresendine, Green	Norman, Charles
Crouse, Junius	Newson, Samuel
Cox, Columbus	Ory, Benjamin F.
Cooley, Thomas L.	O'Ferrall, Thomas
Cardwell, Richard	Pendleton, Jones
Covington, James	Proctor, James
Cummings, George	Pratt, David
Davis, John	Powers, Franklin
Franklin, Samuel	Robertson, Wm. J.
Fitzgerald, Richard	Robertson, Wm. W.
Flanagan, Burwell	Roberts, Jos. W.
Faucett, Henry	Russel, Willis
Greenwood, Henry	Gapp, Robert J.
Harris, Eldmuth	Struder, Morris
Holderly, A. M.	Scots, William
Hall, David	Starrett, James
Hudgins, Samuel	Saterfield, Patrick
Hudson, Samuel	Stevens, William B.
Hoffman, Peter	Stewart, William
Harrel, Henry	Smith, Augustin
Hughes, Israel	Taylor, John
Holder, Hosea	Thomason, George
James, G. W. H.	Tumlin, Samuel H.
Johnson, Arthur P.	Tatum, William T.
Kirby, Jesse C.	Tue, Elisha
Lanes, James	Terry, Samuel T.
Luckabill, Peter	Wilson, Robert
Laya, James	Wardlow, John
Lewis, William A	Watlington, Wm. T.
Mustin, Ward	

This company are from Rockingham and Guilford, with a few scattering.

Company H.

William J. Price, Captain,
G. E. B. Singletary, 1st Lieutenant,
Wm. B. Flanner, 2d do.
Edw'd Yarbrough, 2d do.
J. B. Whitaker, 1st Sergeant,
Duncan H. Black, 2d do.
H. Bonham, 3d do.
Edw'd Rowlett, 4th do.
Charles Manly, 1st Corporal,
J. D. Gosman, 2d do.
Wiley Harding, 3d do.
[illegible] 4th do.
Thomas J. Rockwood, Musician.

Wm H Armstrong,	George McDaniel,
E B Ashe,	Caleb Nichols,
S A Baldwin,	Calvin P Nobles,
Wm D Barclay,	Joseph B Parsons,
A D Bordeaux,	Rob't D Paschall,
Stephen Boyd,	Richard Perry,
Armar Brothers,	N M Peoples,
John W Burns,	George Richardson,
Joseph Crawford,	George Rich,
F B Crenshaw,	Thos G Scott,
J P Davis,	Wm L Skipper,
Isaac M Daniel,	Hogan H Smith,
Paul J Dudley,	Henry Smyth,
Edward Dudley,	John H Simons,
Simeon T Daniel,	Thos Stevenson,
Wm Ellington,	Richard Salmon,
Geo W Freeman,	Oram R Smith,
James Fowler,	Thomas J Taylor,
Henry Garrish,	Charles Turlington,
Isaiah L Goodwin,	R J Twisdale,
Robert Green,	Chas H Utley,
Edward D Hayes,	S Woodward,
Joseph Hardie,	John M Walker,
G Holmes, jr,	James Wilson,
Isaac Harvey,	Lewis Witherspoon,
Wm M Jones,	Amos Williams,
William Lewis,	Charles Walton,
J C Lumsden,	J R Wren,
J Q Mallard,	John Young,
Wm Messick,	James M Morgan,
Robert H Melvin,	Chesly O Olive,
Bryant Moore,	James Jenkins,
Benjamin H Mott,	Wm H Jenkins,
Geo Morrisy,	Jesse Roberts,
John McGuire,	Marsdan Scarlett.
Wm L McDaniel,	

This company are from New Hanover, Wake, and a few scattering.

Company I.

Wm E Kirkpatrick, Captain,
Thomas W Dunham, 1st Lieutenant,
John W Beatty, 2d do.
Wm M Hartman, 2d do.
James Johnson, 1st Sergeant,
Sam'l W Quay, 2d do.
Absalom Marsh, 3d do.
G W McDonald, 4th do.
Joseph B Askew, 1st Corporal,
John B Melvin, 2d do.
Sam'l R Ricards, 3d do.
Wm H Harrison, 4th do.
John R Stubs, Dorsey Jones, } Musicians.

Jno S Hamilton,	Mal L McLean,
Ezzekiel Blizzard,	Jas A McLean, (dead)
Jno W Boswell,	Calvin McDaniel,
Wm Boon, (dead)	Jno A McDaniel,
Henry Bates,	Geo McRae,
Drury Beal,	McGilvary McGowan,
Richard Butler,	Allen McLeod,
Edwin Boge,	Wm L Matthews,
Chas Barkoe,	Peter J Mesham,
Hugh Buie,	Wm Massey,
Wm Buie,	And. J. Massey,
Owen Buie,	Rob't Mitchell,
Wm Caison,	Jas B Marshall,
Cornelius Casey,	Dan'l Melvin,
Dickson Clark,	Murdoch Murchison,
Theophilus Deal,	Jas W Nichols,
Jno Devaux,	Jno Price,
Rob't Ellington,	Wm Perry,
W H Gotier,	Lewis Rane,
D M Gilmore,	Viram Skipper,
Sam'l W Hunter,	Peter Skipper,
Hickson Haywood,	L B Smith,
Benj P Harrell,	Robeson W Smith,
George Harrell,	Jno C Smith,
Jas P Hallowell,	Richard Shipman,
Marshal Jessep,	Wm R Sikes,
Jas H Irsey,	Wiley Sikes,
W Jenkins, (dead)	Jere Speight,
Elias Jones,	James Thames,
Reuben Jones,	Allen W Thompson,
Duncan Johnson,	W J Wilkerson,
Richard Johnson,	Wm Whitley,
John Johnson,	Jesse Whitley,
Stark Lewis,	Rob't J Wilson,
Dixon Langston,	Wm Willoughby.

This company are from Cumberland and Bladen, and a number of other counties.

Lieut Fremont's Letter.—As a matter of justice to Lieut. Fremont and the Department of War, we give place to his letter explaining why he was delayed so long from the rendezvous of Charlotte. It is matter of notoriety that the Federal prints of the State have been industriously representing the whole blame of the lack of provision for the Volunteers at Charlottee to belong to the War Department, when the truth is the odium ought to fall on the pitiful trickery of Gov. Graham, to get the Regiment divided, and so contrive the appointments into his own hands. Had he suffered the rendezvous to remain at Wilmington for *all* the troops, as first appointed, there would have been no such difficulties as occurred at Charlotte.

As to the latter part of Lieut. Fremont's letter where he says—"that *no officer* was near enough" (to the Rowan Company) "to command or care for it"—we feel confident from the assurances of every man we have seen, belonging to the Company, that this is altogether wrong and unjust. Lieut. Fremont must have been greatly misinformed. Our uncontradicted information from the best autority, the men themselves, is that both 1st Lieut. *R. W. Long*, and 2d Lieut. *W. P. Richards*, staid with the Company in their quarters, shared their hardships and made exertion for their comfort, and every effort to keep them together. For which they deserve, and ought to have, full justice at least.—*Farmer's Jour*

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases which were pending in the superior courts of the late Territory of Florida, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of May eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and in the several casses which were pending in the court of appeals of the same Territory, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and all and singular the records of the proceedings in the several cases in which judgments or decrees had been rendered in the said courts on or before that day, and from which writs of error could have been sued out, or appeals could have been taken, or from which writs of error had been sued out, or appeals had been taken and prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the laws of the United States which were in force on the said third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be transferred to and deposited in the district court of the United States for the district of Florida.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Florida, immediately after the passing of this act, to cause the same to be notified to the several clerks of the superior courts, or to other officers or persons having in their possession or custody the records of the proceedings in the first section of this act referred to and described, and to demand the delivery of the same, to be deposited, as in and by the said first section of this act is required; and on the refusal of such clerk or other officer or person to comply with such demand, the said judge of the district court of the United States is hereby authorized and required to compel the delivery of the said records by attachment or otherwise, according to law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which judgment or decrees have been rendered in the said superior courts or court of appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from which writs of error have been sued out or appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Supreme Court shall be, and is hereby, authorized to hear and determine the same, and the mandatos of the said Supreme Court for the execution of the judgments or decrees so to be rendered by them, and all other writs which may be necessary in the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the said court in such cases, shall be directed to the district court of the United States for the district of Florida, and the said district court shall cause the same to be duly executed and obeyed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district court of the United States for the district of Florida shall take cognizance of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the said superior courts, under and by virtue of the act of Congress of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida," and under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida," approved twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty; and of all cases which were pending and undetermined in the court of appeals of the late Territory of Florida, and from the judgments or decrees to be rendered in which writs of error could have been sued out or appeals could have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States under the laws which were in force on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in which writs of error have not hitherto been sued out or appeals have not hitherto been taken, there shall be allowed to the parties in the said cases the term of one year, from and after the passing of this act, for sueing out such writs of error or taking such appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction to review the same.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any unfinished business, or proceedings now remaining or pending before the judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, as a commissioner under and by virtue of the "Act for the relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida," approved twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, or under any other act granting special powers, or imposing special duties upon said judge be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the judge of the district court of the district of Florida, to be proceeded in and finished, or decided in the same manner provided for by law; and the said district judge shall have, exercise, and possess, the same duties, powers, and rights, which nave by virtue of the act of twenty-sixth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four aforesaid, or otherwise been possessed and exercised by the said judge of the superior court at St. Augustine, so far as may be necessary to enable the said district judge to determine and finish any matter, business, or proceedings now pending and undetermined before the judge of the superior court aforesaid, by virtue of any such special act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular, the provisions of this act, so far as may be, shall be, and they are hereby, made applicable to all cases which were pending in the supreme or other superior courts of and for the late Territory of Michigan at the time said Territory was admitted as a State into the Union, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said supreme or superior court of said late Territory of Michigan, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or appeal.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases pending in any of the superior courts of said Territory of Florida, or in the court of appeals of said Territory, on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Florida, and which said Territorial courts continued to hold cognizance of, and proceeded to determine after said day, or which are claimed to have been since pending therein, the records and proceedings thereof, and the judgments or decrees therein are hereby transferred to the district court of the United States for the district of Florida; and writs of error and appeals may be taken by either party to remove the judgments or decrees that have been, or may be, rendered in such cases unto the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court may hear and decide such cases on such writ of error or appeal, and issue its mandate to said district court: *Provided, however*, Such writ of error or appeal shall be taken within one year from the passage of this act, or one year from the rendition of such judgment or decree hereafter rendered: *And provided, also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affirming or disaffirming the jurisdiction, power, or authority of the Territorial judges to proceed in or try or determine such cases after the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, but the same may be referred to said Supreme Court for its decision in all cases on such writ of error or appeal.

APPROVED February 22, 1847.

☞ COLDS, COUGHS, AND CONSUMPTION.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a most delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of disease) so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that inflmation of the lungs, consumption, of any other form of disease, will be absolutely impossible.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT written with a pen on the top label of each box. *None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only agents.

Havre de Grace, Hartford Co., Maryland, Feb. 10, 1846.
Mr. Seth W. Fowle.

Dear Sir: I understand the general agency for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been transferred to you. I have been the agent for selling it in this town for a number of years, during which time I have sold a large quantity. Many persons seriously sick in this vicinity, have used this medicine, and been cured with it when all other medicines failed. One lady in particular, in this town, was sick fifteen years, was entirely cured with this article, as she herself testifies. I think it myself one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: consumption, asthma, and liver complaint. If you please you may send me half a gross the earliest opportunity; no doubt I shall find a ready sale for it.

Yours, &c.
D. W. WELLS.

Such is the unprecedented success of this valuable and popular medicine, we are constantly receiving similar letters from different parts of the country. We publish this one because the article has been thoroughly proved in Maryland, and is not found wanting.

Be careful and get the genuine *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. None genuine unless signed by *I. Butts*. Address all orders to *Seth W. Fowle*, Boston, Mass.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 27th ult., Mr. Philip McRae. Also, Mrs. Frances E. Philips, wife of Mr. John J. Philips.

In Anson county, on the 19th ult., Haynes Richardson, Esq., formerly of Bladen county, a highly respectable planter and citizen.

In New York, on the 2d inst., of paralysis, Mr. Wakeman Burritt, one of the Editors of the Shipping and Commercial List, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Burritt was formerly a merchant in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 9½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders.	7	a	7½
Hog round,	8	a	8½
Western,	6½	a	6¾
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	80	a	—
Meal,	85	a	—
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	12
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	8 00	a	8 25
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	90
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	1 00	a	1 25
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 50	a	8 00
Wide, do.	5 00	a	5 50
Scantling,	4 00	a	4 50
Timber,	4 50	a	7 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	27
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	2 12½	a	2 15
Virgin Dip,	2 12½	a	2 15
Hard—			1 12½
Tar,	1 15	a	
Pitch,	1 20	a	1 25
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	1 12½
No. 2,	60		
No. 3,	20	a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,	38	a	40
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	90
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	80	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 00	a	17 00
Prime,	12 00	a	13 00
Fresh,	5 —	a	6 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 50	a	3 87½
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20	a	30
Liverpool—sack,	1 10	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 50	a	1 75
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	33	a	35
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	15 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	8 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	8 50	a	15 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8¼	a	9½
New-Orleans,	8¾	a	9¾
Porto Rico,	9¼	a	10
St. Croix,	9¼	a	10
*Muscovado,

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

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☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Water st., Murphy's new Brick b[uil]ding, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

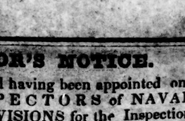
Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire [in] August last, I have erected in Au[gust] the same have erected on and have now in use the lot on Second st., [and] another large, comfortable, convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me by my friends and the public, I return my grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accomodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same without further notice. All persons failing to comply with the above by the first day of February next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, and all persons having claims against the undersigned will hand them in for payment.

I will dispose of the balance of my Ready-made Clothing and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, at New York cost. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing would do well to give me a call, as they are made well and warranted to give satisfaction.

H. S. KELLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1847.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

HARDWARE—Boxing Axes, Club, Long Bitt, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Round Shaves, Hachers' Hoes, japanned and steel Rice Hoes, Plow Lines, Grubbing Hoes, Frying Pans, Sieves, Shovels, Spades, Hamer's Adzes, Locks, Chisels, Augers, Chains, Planes, Fish Hooks, Lines, Corks, &c. &c. For sale very low by

March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

U. S. Infantry Caps.

JUST received, 2 dozen of the above Caps, suitable for Officers, and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of MYERS & BARNUM.

February 26, 1847.

Wrapping Paper.

500 REAMS. For sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

BEEF -4 half bbls Fulton Market Beef,
500 lbs. smoked Beef,
100 smoked Tongues, very large.
For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
March 5, 1847.

PORTER—12 dozen Porter in quarts and pints. For sale at
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SPERM CANDLES—30 boxes, best quality, assorted sizes; for sale by
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

OIL—150 gallons pure Sperm Oil, of best quality. For sale at
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—5 barrels, very fine; for sale by
March 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000, beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about

185,000 Dollars.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, MD., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS INSTITUTION embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five years, on their own note and deposite of policy.

Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 *Wall st.*) *New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Coorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore.—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners, New York.—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 110 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 250 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at [the] No. 134 Bowery at 3 o'clock, [and] 74 Wall st., and paid by the society) [at] 2 o'clock P. M. DAILY. Fee $5.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., Pine street.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c., &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 *Bowery*, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

W. C. LORD, *Agent, Wilmington.*

A. J. DEROSSET, *Medical Examiner.*

Feb. 12, 1847.—[22-3m

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino, and buck-skin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves, of all kinds; Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30, 1846.

Cheaper than Ever.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure, in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.

D25v3-15y

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE

CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M1g1816, 26-1v

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to

DANIEL S. SANDERS.

November 6, 1846. 8tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

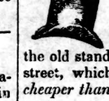
SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.



RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beelee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,-50, the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps,* to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM,

Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—in all their variety, by R H STANTON & CO

JUST RECEIVED.

GROCERIES.

50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
2 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls. Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls. and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. C. Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n., Venetian Red, Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Saleratus.

HARDWARE.

COOPERS.

Stock Howells, Adzes, Bourd Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.

CARPENTERS.

Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets. Cross Cut Saws, Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do. Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves, Round Shave Files, Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons, Shovels & Tongs, Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets, Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe. Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.

Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots. Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.

Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.

Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsman do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Sealet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.

A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods.

satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Linseys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilliag, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner Shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c.; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Sept 18, 1846.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to almere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I became acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BALTIMORE, Va., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES,* to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-
" Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panaces,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.

January 15, 1847.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gumsley Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

LIQUORS AND WINES—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necesesary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and dozes us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to developе itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased [illegible]

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibly, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEAD ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflamation & swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the

April 3d, 1846.—[30 CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cts for the large, and 25 cts for the small bottles

Particular Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Town having determined on grading and otherwise improving the Burying Ground, immediately adjoining the Episcopalians', have appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given to all persons having friends buried therein, or otherwise interested in the premises to come forward immediately and make arrangements with the Committee concerning bodies that may have been deposited in the Ground—otherwise, after the grading is made, particular graves cannot be designated; and it will be impossible to lay off the ground with any reference to the promiscuous manner in which it has heretofore been occupied.

It is desirable to commence the grading as early as the 10th of February, and proposals are invited for that purpose.

J. BALLARD,
P. W. FANNING, } *Committee.*

Jan. 29, 1647'—[20-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1

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